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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER
PARKER, BRANDON

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/560,530	WADA ET AL.
	Examiner	**Art Unit**	
	Brandon Parker	2174	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>3/13/2006</u>.

2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL.**   2b) ☒ This action is non-final.

3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-16</u> is/are pending in the application.

   4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) ☒ Claim(s) <u>1-16</u> is/are rejected.

7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on <u>12/13/2005</u> is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.

   Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

   Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

   a) ☐ All   b) ☐ Some *   c) ☐ None of:

   1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

   2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

   3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

   * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>03/13/2006.</u>

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
   Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) ☐ Other: _____.

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

PTOL-326 (Rev. 08-06)   Office Action Summary   Part of Paper No./Mail Date 20070803

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-16 are presented for examination

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and
process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any
person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make
and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying
out his invention.

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to
comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject
matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to
reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the
time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Page 39
lines 15-17 discloses a key processing means writes data about the added row
and table into the key processing database and should execute the saving
processing. Claim 2 recites "using a writing format on the display section of the
user's user terminal which executes the key task processing". The "writing
format" is not described in the specification.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly

claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Regarding claims 2 and 3, the phrase "such as" renders the claim

indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitations following the phrase are

part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35

U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-10, 12, 13 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being

anticipated by Li et al (US Patent No. 6,643,825 hereinafter, "Li").

Regarding claim 1, Li discloses a key task processing program which runs on a

computer terminal (Col. 4 lines 14-24) which executes a key task processing by

using one OS (Col. 3 lines 23-39) and one key task processing database,

characterized in that the key task processing program causes the computer

terminal to (Col. 4 lines 4-13) display a screen (i.e. show all fields) in window

format on a display section of a user's user terminal (i.e. terminal window format),

(Col. 6 lines 28 and 29) which executes the key task processing; and display a

screen in web format on the display section of the user's user terminal which

executes the key task processing (Col. 6 lines 2-6, Col. 5 lines 30-32). **Note**: It is

inherent that columns and rows saved in a table would be done so with a key

task-processing database (415, 420, 425 Fig. 4 Drawing, Col. 12 lines 39-52):

Regarding claim 2, Li discloses a key task processing program which runs on a

computer terminal (Col. 4 lines 14-24) which executes a key task processing by

using one OS (Col. 3 lines 23-39) and one key task processing database,

characterized in that the key task processing program causes the computer

terminal to (Col. 4 lines 4-13) display a screen (i.e. show all fields) in window

format on a display section of a user's user terminal (i.e. terminal window format),

(Col. 6 lines 28 and 29) which executes the key task processing; and display a

screen in web format on the display section of the user's user terminal which

executes the key task processing (Col. 6 lines 2-6, Col. 5 lines 30-32). **Note**: It is

inherent that columns and rows saved in a table would be done so with a key

task-processing database (415, 420, 425 Fig. 4 Drawing, Col. 12 lines 39-52),

the user terminal which displays the screen in window format (Fig. 1C Drawing)

allocates input assisting functions such as "enter and halt" which are preset to a

plurality of predetermined keys on a keyboard of the user terminal (i.e. function

key selection list, Col. 6 lines 45 and 46, Col. 4 lines 19-25), when the screen in

window format is displayed on the display section of the user terminal (Col. 5

lines 24-26), displays the names of the input assisting functions (F1, Fig. 1C

Drawing), and when a detection is made that the predetermined keys are

pressed down or the names of the input assisting functions are selected,

executes the input assisting functions (i.e. function carried out), (Col. Lines 19-
25).

Regarding claim 3, Li discloses a key task processing program which runs on a

computer terminal (Col. 4 lines 14-24) which displays a screen in window format

and a screen in web format at a user terminal (i.e. terminal window format, Col. 6

lines 28 and 29) using one OS and one key task processing database (Col. 3

lines 23-39), characterized in that the key task processing program causes the

computer terminal to Col. 4 lines 4-13): allocate input assisting functions such as

"enter and halt" which are preset to a plurality of predetermined keys on a

keyboard of the user terminal (i.e. function key selection list, Col. 6 lines 45 and

46, Col. 4 lines 19-25), when the screen in window format or web format is

displayed on a display section of the user terminal (Col. 5 lines 24-26, Fig. 1C

Drawing), display names of the input assisting functions (F1, Fig. 1C Drawing);

and when a detection is made that the predetermined key is pressed down or the

name of the input assisting function is selected, execute the input assisting

function (i.e. function carried out), (Col. Lines 19-25).

Regarding claim 4, Li discloses a key task processing program according to any

one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the input assisting functions displayed

on the screen in window format or the screen in web format allocate input

assisting functions (window format, Fig. 5 Drawing) related with the screen

currently displayed (i.e. reformatted screen, Col. 13 lines 14-20).

Regarding claim 5, Li discloses a key task processing program according to claim 4, characterized in that the input assisting functions displayed on the screen in window format or the screen in web format allocate input assisting functions (window format, Fig. 5 Drawing) related with a data input position (i.e. position and length data) on the screen currently displayed (Col. 12 lines 60-66).

Regarding claim 6, Li discloses a key task processing program

according to any one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that the key task processing program includes one or more of a finance and accounting program, a payroll calculating program, a sales management program, a purchase control program, a stock control program, a tax declaration program, a fixed asset control program, a cost management program, a client management program, a human resource management program, and an electronic banking program (stock control program, Fig. 1C Drawing) .

Claim 16 is similar in scope to claim 6 therefore the claim is rejected for at least the same reason.

Regarding claim 7, Li discloses a key task processing system that is capable of transmitting/receiving data to/from a user terminal of a user via a network, comprising: a key task processing database that stores data for executing key task processings (Col. 3 lines 33-39,Col. 4 lines 4-24, Fig. 1A Drawing) of a company (Fig. 1C Drawing); a key task processing means which executes the key task processing by using the data in the key task processing database, **Note**: It is inherent that columns and rows saved in a table would be done so with a key

task-processing database (415, 420, 425 Fig. 4 Drawing, Col. 12 lines 39-52), a

means for window format which transmits/receives the data to be used in the key

task processing means via the network to/from the user terminal which accepts

input of the key task processing in window format (Col. 6 lines 28 and 29); and a

means for web format which transmits/receives the data to be used in the key

task processing means via the network to/from the user terminal which accepts

input of the key task processing in web format (Col. 6 lines 2-6, Col. 5 lines 30-,

32); wherein the means for window format and the means for web format execute

the processing using the key task processing database on one OS which causes

the key task processing system to function (i.e. function carried out), (Col. Lines

19-25).

Regarding claim 8, Li discloses a key task processing system according to

claim 7, characterized in that the user terminal which displays a screen of the key

task processing in window format includes: a data converting function which

converts the data (i.e. reformatted the key task processing means into a data

format processable in window format (Col. 5 lines 24-26); an input assisting

function used on a screen on which the data are displayed (F1, Fig. 1C Drawing);

and a display function which combines the converted data (Employee/Cust #,

Fig. 1C Drawing) with the extracted input assisting function (F1, Fig. 1C Drawing)

to thereby display them on the screen in window format (Col. 5 lines 24-26);

wherein the means for web format transmits contents of the screen in web format

in document format (i.e. ordering application) to the user terminal which accepts

the input of the key task processing in web format (i.e. XML), (Fig. 1E Drawing, Col. 5 lines 35-44).

Regarding claim 9, Li discloses a key task processing system according to claim 7 or 8, characterized in that when the data to be used in the key task processing means are transmitted in web format to the user terminal which accepts the input of the key task processing (430, Fig. 4 Drawing) in web format (XML format, Col. 58-62, Col. 12 lines 39-42), the means for web format extracts the input assisting function to be used on the screen on which the data are displayed and combines the extracted input assisting function (i.e. input fields) with the data (i.e. position and length data) to thereby transmit contents of the screen in web format (XML format, Col. 12 lines 58-62).

Regarding claim 10, Li discloses a key task processing system according to claim 8, characterized in that the means for web format comprises (i.e. XML format, Col. 12 lines 59 and 60): a data converting means which converts the data in the key task processing means into a data format (i.e. reformatted) processable in web format (i.e. XML format), (Col. 12 lines 39-52); an input assisting means which extracts the input assisting functions (i.e. input fields) to be used on the screen on which the data are displayed (Fig. 4 Drawing,); and a web screen creating means which combines the data converted by the data converting means (reformatted, Col. 4 lines 55-64) with the extracted input assisting functions (Fig. 1B Drawing) to thereby create the screen (i.e. host screen) in web format (XML, Col. 4 lines 64 and 65).

Regarding claim 12, Li discloses a key task processing system according to claim 8, characterized in that the input assisting function receives pressing-down of the function key, or receives selection of the name of the input assisting function on the screen using a pointing device, and executes the related input assisting function at the user terminal (Col. 14 lines 19-25). **Note**: It is inherent that the function key will be pressed down to execute the related input assisting function.

Regarding claim 13, Li discloses a key task processing system according to claim 7, characterized in that the key task processing means, when a new table or row is added (Fig. 1D Drawing), adds any one of predetermined character, number and symbol to a head of the table name or the row name (Position, Fig. 1 Drawing) and stores (i.e. saves) it in the key task processing database (425 Fig. 4 Drawing), and when data of the key task processing database are saved, saves a table or a row predetermined by the key task processing means (save table, Fig. 4 Drawing) and a table or a row having the predetermined character, number or symbol at the head of the table name or the row name (425 Fig. 4 Drawing, Col. 12 lines 49-52). Note: The table saved includes the data at the head (i.e. top row) of the table (Fig. 1D Drawing).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been

obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which
said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
invention was made.

Claim 11 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al

(US Patent No. 6,643,825 hereinafter, "Li") in view of De Boor et al (US Patent

No. 6,470,381 hereinafter, "De Boor").

Regarding claim 11, Li discloses a key task processing system according to

claim 8, characterized in that the input assisting functions are related with

function keys on a keyboard of the user terminal (Col. 4 lines 14-26). Li does not

explicitly show when the screen is changed or a cursor position is changed on

the screen, the key task processing system changes a corresponding

relationship between the input assisting functions and the function keys and

changes display of the names of the input assisting functions on the screen

according to the change of the corresponding relationship.

However, De Boor discloses function keys that have variable functionality

that change depending on the particular screen display of the user interface

being shown (Col. 9 lines 14-22).

It would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time of invention

to combine the variable function keys as taught by De Boor with the input

assisting function of Li to efficiently access functions on a new screen display.

Claim 14 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al

(US Patent No. 6,643,825 hereinafter, "Li") in view of Tanaka et al (US Patent

No. 6,247,066 hereinafter, "Tanaka").

Regarding claim 14, Li discloses a key task processing system according to

claim 7, characterized in that when the key task processing means stores the row

newly added by a user in the key task processing database (more fields, Fig. 4

Drawing). Li does not explicitly show a function which is set by accepting the

setting of a row name, a data type and a data length of the added row as

arguments of the function which is previously owned by the key task processing

means and which executes a writing/saving processing stores the data of the

newly added row in the key task processing database.

However Tanaka discloses a compound document processing system that

adds a new row the command argument and inserts the name and meaning of

the argument into the added row (Col. 12 lines 1-8). Furthermore Tanaka

discloses the row in the table stores the types and corresponding functions (Col.

6 lines 62-67).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of

invention to include the compound document processing system as taught by

Tanaka with the key task processing system of Li to efficiently and effectively

improve the processing of added rows in a program.

Claim 15 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al (US Patent No. 6,643,825 hereinafter, "Li") in view of Rivette et al (US Patent No. 5,754,840 hereinafter, "Rivette").

Regarding claim 15, Li discloses a key task processing system according to claim 7, characterized in that the user terminal which accepts the input of the key task processing in window format includes a menu but fails to explicitly show an additional menu definition file which defines contents of additional menu items to be displayed on a menu bar provided in a frame of the screen in window format or on a menu area provided in the screen in window format; and an additional menu display/calling execution file which reads a menu title or a menu button, which is added to the menu bar on the display of the menu items in the menu area, and an additional menu group, which is displayed on a drop-down menu or an additional menu list when the menu title or the menu button is selected, from the additional menu definition file, displays them on the menu bar or on the screen in window format, and reads and executes a related execution file, with which the additional menu is related, when the additional menu is selected.

However Rivette discloses an edit drop down menu on a menu bar (Col.10 lines 59-61) and adding a command button or menu command to a menu command button (i.e. addition menu item/menu button) in the word processing window (i.e. screen in window format) and the action is performed (i.e. executes a related execution file, with the addition menu is related when the addition al menu is selected), (Col. 10 lines 62-67, Col. 11 lines 1-5)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to include the additional menu item as taught by Rivette with the key task processing system of Li to efficiently manipulate a word processing document.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure which relate to a determining template icons for document applications.

US Patent 5907837 discloses an information retrieval system in an on-line network including separate content and layout of published titles.

US Publication 20020116421 discloses a method and system for page-like display, formatting and processing of computer generated information on networked computers.

US Patent 6,748,570 discloses sending a view event, and a request event having a class name and a method name.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Brandon Parker whose telephone number is 571-270-1302. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Friday 7:30am - 5:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kristine Kincaid can be reached 571-272-4063. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-270-2302.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

BP
8/16/2007

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